DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
" " " 3 " 7
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 7
" " " 3 " 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

To our Friends.

We have been induced to the establishment of *The Confederate*, from a sincere desire and fond hope that we may in some humble way contribute to the success of the great struggle for Southern Independence, and to the establishment of unity, harmony and stern patriotic resolves and action among the people of our own State.

To enable us to succeed in these purposes, we must have the aid, the co-operation and the confidence of all who agree and sympathise in the enterprise. Every friend to the cause must regard himself as a canvassing Agent to procure subscribers, Advertisements and other patronage for the office. And not only so, but they must by private letters intended only for the Editor's eye, and communications for publication, keep us thoroughly, accurately and constantly advised of the state of public sentiment and any influences and schemes that may be at work, calculated to subvert the government under which we live, and bring mischief and ruin upon our State. Being thus advised and posted up, we will be the better enabled to combat with and expose these pernicious machinations, and thus effect one of the objects for which this Paper has been established.

These are important matters—essential to success—and we hope one or more prudent, well-advised persons in every county, or every Captain's District in the State, will keep up with us such a correspondence as that indicated above; and that *all* will go to work with might and main to give The Confederate the largest circulation in the State.

The terms of the Paper are as follows:

For the Daily for six months $12,00; for the Tri-weekly, six months $7,00; for the Weekly six months $5 00.

The price of Paper and other materials incident to the publishing business being constantly on the increase, it is not deemed prudent to take subscriptions for a longer period than six months.

We hope all the correspondents of the State Journal, will continue their favors with *The Confederate*.

NEWSPAPERS FOR THE ARMY.—According to his late Annual Report, Postmaster General Reagan has succeeded in making his Department self-sustaining. As that *desideratum* has been accomplished, and the receipts are believed to exceed the expenditures, we venture to suggest that it would be eminently appropriate for Congress to remit the postage on newspaper sent to soldiers in the army, through the mails. The amount in the aggregate is a trifle comparatively, while the convenience and gratification it would afford the soldiers would be very great. As this class of our fellow-citizens have borne the heat and burden of the war, and are seldom noticed or gazetted for their self devotion and gallant deeds, they should receive every consistent concession that would add to their comfort or convenience.

Under the present system, for which the Postmasters are not responsible, papers remain in the Army Post Office from day to day, because the postage is not prepaid. It is frequently inconvenient for men, who must comply with the requirements of duty in the field, to supply themselves with stamps, or to pay the postage on newspapers when they possess the means.

During a period of nearly twelve months with the army, we observed that the majority of soldiers sought after the daily papers with scarcely less eagerness than their daily rations of food.—*Richmond Whig.*

LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION TO BE TESTED.—The Chicago Post says that a case has arisen in St. Louis which will probably bring the question as to the constitutional validity of the President's proclamation of freedom before the Supreme Court of the nation for decision. The case is that of a negro woman, Elizabeth Butler, who was sentenced, on Friday of last week, before the Criminal Court of St Louis, to five years in the penitentiary for vagrancy. This woman is a "contraband" from Alabama, and has no evidence of her freedom, and the question is as to her *status*. Under the law of Missouri, the punishment provided in a case of this kind for a slave is stripes on the back and costs for the owner, or, in case he cannot be made liable for them, she is to be sold to pay the costs of the trial, and suffer the punishment also.—But if the proclamation, which declares the [illegible] free, in a body, is constitutional, this person is a free woman of colour, and as such, must have the privilege of serving her time in the penitentiary like a white criminal. The decision of the Court treats her as a free person, without the evidence of that fact which the law of Missouri requires. Her counsel raises the point before Judge Primm, and if the decision is against him, as he expects it will be, he will carry the case on an appeal before the Supreme Court.

A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY.—The remarkable fact as stated in a communication which we publish to-day, that "the Bladen Guards," (Co. K, of the 18th N. C. Reg't,) has furnished to the cause four Colonels, three Majors, six Captains, four Surgeons, and thirteen Lieutenants. It is also remarkable that in the course of near three years' service it has lost but 10 men by disease, while it has lost 20 killed in battle and 20 discharged from disabilities caused by wounds. It has performed glorious duty in no less than twenty battles.—*Fay. Observer.*

An old Carolinian once said, "I was born the last day in the year, the last day in the month, and the last day in the week, very late in the day, and have always been behindhand. I believe it would have been fifty dollars in my pocket if I had not been born at all."

The poor man who was overwhelmed in astonishment has not been dug out yet.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864. VOL. I—No. 3.

Never Despair.

From the North Carolina Presbyterian.

It is not our province to enter into mere *political* disquisitions; but we would really like to have a friendly chat with our readers about the present condition and aspect of public affairs. With some of our *christian* readers, at least, we hope it might have a good effect, while it certainly will not injure any one.

What is the cause of the excessive gloom and despondency settling down so generally upon the minds of our people? Was this *war of defence* undertaken without thought about what might be the consequences? Was it deemed a frolic or pastime; or did you believe that it would certainly pass off in a few months? Were you guilty of the awfully solemn fact of taking the sword and calling upon the God of battles to defend the right, without having looked well to the justice of the cause you proposed thus to defend? Did you think for a moment, if the enemy should prolong the struggle and you should be called to endure great privations in the loss of friends or property, that you would rail out against our own people, abuse our own authorities, and talk about bettering your condition by making some sort of terms with the enemy? How does the present feeling in the country correspond with that which was manifested during the first year of the conflict? Every man who expressed himself in favor of the war, when it was entered upon, (and who is there amongst us that did not?) ought to be *ashamed* to hint at anything else than a vigorous and successful prosecution of it until the enemy shall desist and permit us to live in freedom and peace. Any other course, in our humble judgment, is neither *manly* nor *christian*: it would bring disgrace upon those who should fall into it, and result ultimately in more bloodshed and suffering than the other.

Again: We would appeal more directly to christians. Why are you despondent or gloomy? Are you in doubt about the justice of our cause? Have the developments of the war convinced you that we were in error, to take up arms to defend ourselves from the encroachments of irresponsible federal majorities threatening our utter ruin? Have the tone and temper of the enemy removed the wrong impressions under which you labored at the commencement, and softened down the hard feelings that you then had against the author of the celebrated proclamation that *we all thought* a declaration of war against us? If your mind has undergone this change, what gave rise to it? Was it the rule of Butler in New Orleans? Or Milroy in the Valley of Virginia? Or Burnside in Tennessee? Or of Butler transferred to North Carolina and Eastern Virginia? Is it the arrest of women in our own State as *hostages for negro soldiers*, or the indiscriminate plunder and murder of our citizens by fiends in human shape and Federal uniforms, throughout our Eastern counties? Have you been convinced by these gentle and forbearing confiscation laws of the Federal Congress, or by that miracle of justice and mercy, the late proclamation of President Lincoln? Or, is it the result of the latest news from the Federal Congress, such as that published to-day in our secular department?

But, if you still believe in the right and justice of the Confederate cause, then why are you gloomy and despondent? What has become of your christianity?—your belief of an overruling Providence?—your trust in a just and holy God, "who worketh *all things* according to the counsel of His own will?" You cannot believe that the wisdom or the strength of the enemy is more than a match for *Him*! Then why this night-mare weight on your soul, giving rise to these incessant prophesies of evil and anticipations of great calamities soon to befall us? If we have right on our side and are true to ourselves, all the powers of earth cannot keep us from success. It is as sure as that God reigns.

The truth is, we fear, that many of our people have not with sufficient soberness and candor looked at the issues involved in the conflict and roused themselves to the work in which *all true patriots* should be engaged. We verily believe that *every thing* that we hold dear in this world is at stake. If the enemy succeeds we shall no more be permitted to worship God as our consciences dictate or enjoy the church property we now hold, than we shall be permitted to cultivate our lands or possess in quiet the servants that have been "born in our house" or "bought with money." And those who think differently, if they are not careful, will discover their error when too late. When the victim is tied, hand and foot, and no longer able to help himself—when Samson is shorn and his eyes put out—THEN——

God grant us a speedy and an honorable peace. We have no hope from any other quarter. And as we have every confidence that He will give us peace when our people are brought to a proper state of mind and heart, we look with the utmost interest to the manifestations of public sentiment around us. There has been, and still is, too much writing [illegible] worship and too little consecration of heart, soul and substance to the cause for which we are battling. The needed reformation God can effect; and he will be sure to do it, though the rod may be greatly increased in its severity.

FUNDING.—After an interval of comparative quiet, we learn that within the last three or four days a number of persons have invested small amounts—more than $12,000 in all—in Confederate 6 per cent bonds at the Depositary in this place. This is a gratifying fact, indicating continued confidence in the investment and desire to assist the government finances, as every such investment does. It is especially gratifying to find small capitalists thus investing, as the mass of the people thus become every way interested in the perpetuity of government.

The market value of the bonds seems to be well sustained, and even advanced, at both Charleston and Richmond—8s at the latter place bringing for long dates 118 to 120.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

We notice some of the presses are calling upon our public men to address the people upon the exciting and all absorbing questions of the day. A good idea—if they will only make the right kind of speeches.

He that doth not know those things which are of use, and necessary for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know besides.—*Tillotson.*

For The Confederate.

Mr. Blount's Letter to Mr. Memminger.

JANUARY, 1864.

SIR:—I address you because your position as Secretary of the Treasury should make you wish to know all men's thoughts about our finances, and because it should give you influence with the National Legislature upon this subject at least.

We have accumulated a great debt. It continues to grow. Congress finds therein a grave matter for deliberation and action. Every citizen is formally and deeply interested in all legislation touching this matter.

The "currency question" is *the* question.—Allow a few plain fundamental truths. Credit is strength. Debt is a burden. A weak man can carry little, a strong man much. When the strength and the burden are proportionate, there is no reason for anxiety. Diminish the strength or increase the load, and you make cause of apprehension. There are only two ways of relief. 1. You must diminish the load. 2. You must increase the strength.

Perhaps *the load must be carried.*

Here is where Congress is supposed to have made a great mistake. They set themselves to destroy the burden, in other words, to annihilate the debt. Why should the debt be annihilated? It may be well to have it.—Does England's huge National debt crush her? She has credit. What we need is not *no debt*, but *proportionate credit.* We are honest so long as our *probable means* shall be equal to the *debt we contract.* Does any one believe that we have gone beyond this point? If compelled to pay *now*, are not our whole assets equal to our whole liabilities?

But we are not compelled to pay now.

For whom is this debt contracted? Partly for ourselves, mainly for posterity. In due time let us pay our part, let posterity pay its part in due time. But now, in a prodigious struggle for life, why torment ourselves about the debts of another party? That party, posterity, does not demand this of us. 1. Posterity will derive incalculably more from the struggle than we. 2. Posterity will be rich and better able to pay its own debt.

We are not to pay the debt. We are not to repudiate the debt. *We must secure the creditors.* It were unwise to pay the debt, had we ample means. It were criminal to repudiate the debt, had we the unprincipled audacity. It is wise and right to secure it.

How shall we make it secure? *By increasing our credit.* There is no other way.—Let us say to the world that we shall not pay this debt. Let us see that our creditors do not lose. If we have courage to say the former and sense to achieve the latter, all will be well. If we have neither, then all our conceits and plans and projects are philosophically unsound and morally rotten. Sampson was strong and Solomon was wise and Absalom was beautiful, but I tell you, Mr. Memminger, not one of those distinguished parties was able to pay his debts without money. Neither can we. Repudiation in any shape is not payment. Robbery is not payment. Any legislation which provides for the non-fulfilment of anything which is promised upon the Treasury notes is repudiation. Any tax upon our currency—what is it?—shall I lay aside politeness, and tell the bare truth, and call it—*robbery?*

Fall on your knees, dear sir, if need be, and implore Congress to pass a bill which shall provide for the funding of all Treasury notes according to the terms of their face. There is before me a $10 bill, dated Sept. 2d, 1861, bearing this statement, *"Fundable in Confederate States Stock bearing 8 per cent."* A law prevents you from so funding it for me.—That law was repudiation. Its passage sent a thrill of distrust through thousands of patriotic hearts. From that moment our credit deserved to tumble and began to tumble. If Congress chose to repudiate that, it might also repudiate the whole note, by modifying the phrase "six months after the ratification of peace" into six months after the destruction of the world, &c. But, you say, it was ruinous to go on at that rate of interest! It was not prudent perhaps to promise it, but when God paints the portrait of an honest man, He inserts this lineament, "He that sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not." The passage of the act limiting the funding is what God calls "iniquity," Talleyrand would say "It is more than a crime; it is a blunder." God is punishing us for it.

Then, indeed, Congress to legislate for the funding of all the Treasury issues, not now fundable, at reasonable rates of interest. Eight per cent. perhaps is unreasonable, but when pledged it must be met. Four per cent. might be reasonable.

"But the people would not fund the money." Let us see. Arrange that all the taxes be paid in specie, or coupons (any of our coupons) or certain classes of provisions at certain fixed prices. *Release Confederate bonds from all taxation.* Tax dividends on all other stocks, banks, factories, railways, steamboats, &c., [illegible] Would not the money then be funded with exhilerating rapidity? If it be not the interest of the people to buy our bonds they will not buy. *Make it their interest.* That is the only governmental financiering that is decent and honest. While we perpetually legislate to depreciate our own credit, shall we punish any one for not being fool enough to trust us?

Mark; the problem to be solved is *how* to build *up our credit.* If what has just been suggested were carried out, every man would find it his interest to become a creditor of the government, and therefore and thereafter to maintain the government. And, the broader the base the higher may be your structure. Would it not manifestly be vastly better for the government to owe a million of men $1000 each, than to owe 1000 men a million of dollars each? The debt is of the same height in both cases, but of really different breadth in the base.

Let Congress repeal every law which discriminates against our own currency. If you ask me whether I am willing to take Confederate money for certain individual bonds in my possession, and, for any reason, I say "no," and you reply "that you must pay ten times as much tax as if you would," do you not say that ten Confederate dollars is equal to only one dollar? Whoever may choose to declare Confederate currency at ninety per cent. discount, it is absolutely incorrect and dishonest in Congress to say that thing.

Some zealous legislators may propose to tax the currency, making each man pay say 10 or 20 per cent. of all the Treasury notes he may have in hand at any particular date.—That were an outrage. What! because I love my country and wish to uphold her government I sell my property freely, and freely take her currency, am I to be treated thus? If taxes be necessary, certainly there must be some honest way to obtain a revenue. If you declare there is no honest way, her taxes are unnecessary. If necessary, certainly a sufficient revenue can be collected without committing the crime of repudiation, for which God is cursing us, or the crime of robbery for which if committed God and man will unite in cursing us.

No, Mr. Memminger, what is morally wrong can never be politically right. No acts of Congress can subvert God's everlasting distinctions between right and wrong. For a little while let your debt take care of itself, and do you take care of your honor and your credit.

Let us issue no more Treasury notes—Let us throw into the market our bonds of $500 each, payable in 30 years, with coupons. Let us relieve all Confederate bonds of taxation, Let us lay taxes upon persons, property, products and profits, to an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the National debt annually, and the future current expenses if you choose. Then, what would follow? Our credit would grow. The amount of our Treasury notes in circulation would diminish quarterly. Their value would rise. The prices of all marketable articles would fall. Confidence would be restored. Our enemies would begin to lose heart. Foreign nations would begin to regard us as acting with the discretion of maturity and not with the rashness of youth. We could maintain this war as long as needful. And, as you are a christian, let me add, the best of all, *God would approve us.*

These are truths uttered plainly, but they are truths; and they come from one whose hearty allegiance to the Confederacy has never faltered—no, not for a single moment,—and who cannot see a wicked policy turning away God's blessings from us, without lifting up a feeble cry for the right.

With very great respect,

Your fellow citizen,

PAUL BLOUNT.

East Tennessee.

Gen. Longstreet seems to be doing a very handsome business in East Tennessee. He has re-occupied the greater portion of it, and is now in a position to threaten Knoxville, the only stronghold of the Yankees in the Valley of the Holston. At last accounts his cavalry were only a few miles from Knoxville, to which place all the enemy's forces east of the Holston had been driven. His further operations will be looked for with great interest in every part of the Confederacy. The weather here for the last week has been charming, and he may have made preparations for important movements. If the Yankees can be cooped up in Knoxville and their communication with Kentucky, on the one hand, and with Chattanooga on the other, cut off or seriously interrupted, it would have the happiest effect upon the coming campaign. Longstreet is the man to do this work if it can be done, and if he does it he will open the way to still more brilliant operations that must follow. We know not what his strength is, but we suppose it is such as to enable him to act on the offensive with a fair prospect of success. This he seems to have been doing and we are encouraged to hope from results so far that we will continue to receive favorable tidings from his command. He will probably strike a heavy and crushing blow upon the enemy in that quarter ere long. Should such an event occur it will very materially change the aspect of affairs in East Tennessee, all the way from Knoxville to Chattanooga, and not a little embarrass Grant or whoever may be in command of the Yankee army of the Cumberland.

THE ARMY.—Every indication which reaches us from the army is cheering. It is not so much that the troops are comparatively comfortable in their rude huts, nor yet that a single, universal sentiment of confidence exists in favor of Gen. Johnston. The chief feature that arrests our attention and our pleasure is that the troops are re-enlisting. This noble example was set by the Tennesseeans. These poor exiles have held meeting among themselves, and have resolved never to go home except with muskets upon their shoulders.—The Kentuckians followed suit, and the whole army is now readily subscribing to a new term of service. With the new levies which will be poured in after the first of February, we shall be able to meet and repel Grant's advance in the spring.

If every man in the rear will put his shoulder to the wheel and contribute whatever he can to the proper equipment of the army, especially in the way of blankets, there would be no more suffering. We confess, frankly, that the apparent apathy of the country had excited some grave misgivings within our heart; after the retreat from Missionary Ridge, but the heroism of the soldiers restores us to perfect faith, and we now look upon the advent of hostilities with sanguine spirits. There is no use mincing words about it—we must defeat the next forward movement, preserve Georgia from invasion and save the Confederacy. With this result, the coming elections in the North will go against Lincoln. Another party introduced to power, and then comes negotiation. With negotiation comes peace.—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

Miscellaneous.

NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY. } IN EQUITY.

In the case of "Mrs. Jane Boylan, John H. Boylan, and others, against George W. Mordecai, Executor of William Boylen, Weldon E. Boylan, Sarah Boylan, and others," filed to Spring Term, A. D., 1864, of the Court of Equity for the county of Wake, and State of North Carolina, for the purpose of taking an account and paying off legacies, &c. Notice is hereby given to Weldon E. Boylan, Sarah Parker, Kat. Weldon Boylan, Hannah Boylan and Eliza Webster, to come forward at the next Term of this Court and plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or it will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them. Done at office, in the City of Raleigh, this the 9th day of January, A. D., 1864.

R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

jan 15-d6t

For Sale or Rent.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT PRIvate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house. july 8—tf. H. HARRIS.

FOR SALE.—Valuable Real Estate in Raleigh and the vicinity.—The late John Kane, a native of Ireland, and formerly a resident of this City, having died intestate, leaving no wife nor inheritable blood surviving him, the real estate whereof he died seized and possessed, has become an *escheat*, and by operation of law vested in the University of this State.

Wherefore notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that in pursuance of the Acts of the General Assembly in such case, and by virtue of the power and authority conferred upon me by an Ordinance of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, I shall proceed to make sale of said property for the benefit of said Institution.

The property consists of 4 tenaments, being parts of lots No. 112, 114, 128, all adjacent to each other, at the junction of Blount and Martin streets in this city. The buildings are all new and 2 of the dwellings are handsome two-story houses

Also a tract of land situate about 4 miles southwest of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Laurens Hinton, Esq., and others, containing it is said, 300 acres, pretty well improved, and abounding in excellent timber, fire-wood, &c.

The sale will be by public auction on Wednesday, the 10th day of February next, on the premises in the city, at which place, also, the plantation will be sold. Terms liberal.

The tenants are notified that the rents from the death of the deceased must be paid to the undersigned, as agent aforesaid. CHAS. MANLY.

Raleigh, Jan. 18, 1864-eodtd

Miscellaneous.

Notice.—Is hereby given that on Saturday, the 30th inst, I shall attend at the Court House to distribute the bags placed in my hands for the purchase of the Rock salt. All who have bags there will please attend.

THOS. G. WHITAKER,
2-2t Salt Commissioner for Wake Co.

A Grand Ball will come off at the Collins' House, Kittrell's Depot, on the night of Thursday the 4th of February next, the proceeds of which will be donated to the Hospital Fund of this State. Terms of admission $20 per head. D. McD. LINDSAY,
2-1w Proprietor.

The Sale of the Real Estate of the late John Kane, advertised to be made on the 10th day of February next, is postponed until further notice. Persons desiring to rent the premises in town and country for the current year, can make application to the undersigned without delay. CHAS. MANLY,
For the University.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1864. 2-2t

A Female Seminary at Wake Forest Will be opened on Thursday, 4th, February next, under the control of Professors Royall and Simmons. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition per Session of 20 weeks, $75; Music, $50; use of Piano, $10. Board and washing $500 per Session, each student furnishing *lights, towels*, 1 pair *sheets* and two *pillow cases*. Board at $10 per month, paid in provisions at old prices (corn $1 per bushel, wheat $1,25, bacon, lard and butter each 25cts per pound,) greatly preferred. Payment for Board and Tuition in advance. No unreasonable deductions. Students will bring any text-books in their possession. jan 18-eodlw.

Fayetteville, January 13, 1864.—Wanted.—A lady who is fully competent to teach music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school in a family near Fayetteville. Address. BOX 202,
jan 18-w3t Fayetteville, N. C.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.
BOARD
By the Month, $140
Daily board do $120
Transient, per day, $ 10
jan 16-dtf

Small Pox Notice.—As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Lenoir county, on the 19th of July, last, a negro boy aged about 11 or 12 years, who says his name is Calvin, and that he belongs to Samuel Woodley, of Wilmington, N. C., who formerly resided in Washington Co., N. C. Said boy is very black and quick spoken, and says he formerly belonged to Samuel Spruill, of Washington county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. FIELDS, Sh'ff Lenoir Co.
Kinston, N. C., Nov. 26, 1863.-wtl

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.—The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

Wanted to purchase.—A good Piano. Apply at this Office. jan 19tf

Piano for Sale.—I have for sale at Rocky Mount, N. C., an excellent Rosewood Piano, of Boswell's manufacture.

T. H. GRIFFIN. Agt.
jan 20-d12t Rocky Mount, N. C.

Gloves and Socks Wanted.—I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,
jan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C.

Important Administration Notice.—Having been requested by Col., Wharton J. Green, and many of the friends of the late Gen. T. J. Green, to administer on his estate, this is to inform his creditors that I will, *provided all* of them will obligate themselves by letter to me—addressed to "Dr. S. G. Ward, Henderson, N. C.," to take Confederate funds in payment of their respective claims.

Warren Co., N. C., Jan. 22, 1864. 1-d3t*

Notice.—On the first day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

NOTICE.—A limited number of recruits will be received in the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further information as to companies, &c., apply to Col Mallett, commanding Conscript Camp at Raleigh

By order Col. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g.
GEO. S. DEWEY, Ad'jt. 1-dlm

$25 REWARD.—I learn that Cely, a negro woman belonging to the estate of Gen. Branch, is runaway. She is a small mulatto woman, about 27 years old. She has large eyes, and most of her front teeth are decayed; bushy hair. I will give $25 for her delivery to me, and $25 for proof to convict the person who harbors her. She is about Raleigh, where she has a large number of relations and friends.

1-dlw W. A. BLOUNT, Jr. Admintra'r.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Conscript Office, Raleigh, January 28, 1864. The annexed order is published for the information of all concerned. Its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

By order Col. MALLETT,
Commanding Conscripts for N. C.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T AND INSP. GEN'LS OFFICE, RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864.

General Orders, No. 3.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein.

ACTS.

AN ACT to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States.

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

AN ACT to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.

"WHEREAS, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

"*The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by Acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st day of February 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: *provided*, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection, at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to a revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

1-dtfeb15.

☞ Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street.

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186 .

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .

(Signed in duplicate.)

——— [Seal.]

Witnesses:

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864-1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

Office North Carolina Railroad Company, Vance, January 1, 1864.—Dividend No. 6.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock, payable in Confederate Currency, on and after the first day of February next, at this office.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the day of payment.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
jan 4 3tawtd Secretary.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

Surgeon General's Office, Raleigh Jan., 16, 1864. A medical examining board, consisting of

Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surgeon H. H. HARRISS,

will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.

At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.

At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.

At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.

At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.

At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

By order of Governor VANCE:

EDWIN WARREN,
jan 20- Surgeon General.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, January 28, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

The Right Spirit.

We are gratified to see that whole brigades of our veteran soldiers in the field, whose terms of service will soon expire, are, with great unanimity, volunteering to serve during the war, and declaring in resolutions sent to the President and laid before Congress, that they never intend to lay down their arms until our independence has been won.

What is most remarkable in the matter is, that this movement commenced among the Tennessee and Kentucky troops whose States have been overrun by the enemy! What a contrast does such conduct afford to that of the miserable croakers and grumblers at home, who have never fired a gun in the contest but who are all the time taxing their wits to keep, out of the service, and who would willingly surrender the homes of the brave men who are thus resolving to fight our battles, in order to obtain a dishonorable peace, and thereby keep themselves out of harm's way. God be thanked, this is not the feeling which prevails in the army. If the dastards and croakers will not fight, shame at least, ought to compel their silence. Such men here are all for a convention—need we ask the reason why?

Gross Misrepres s

The advocates of the Utopian schemes for acquiring Peace, now and heretofore urged by a certain class of disappointed party leaders in North Carolina, are guilty of the unblushing injustice of charging that President Davis does not desire that the war should be terminated—that he has made no effort to negotiate or otherwise effect a peace, and that he will not take any steps in that direction.

These are all bald untruths, for it is well known to every reading man, as the Fayetteville Observer remarks, that President Davis' desire for peace has been proclaimed in his every Message, and in various State papers issued by the government. In addition to which, three distinct formal efforts have been made to communicate with the yankee government—one through Commissioners sent to Washington at the beginning of the difficulties and before war had actually commenced; the next by a letter from President Davis to Lincoln, sent by flag of truce and placed in the hands of Gen. Scott, who sent the officer bearing it blindfolded through his lines, with a promise that an answer should be duly sent, which answer has never been forthcoming; and the third time through Mr. Vice President Stephens. These efforts have all failed. And the temper of the present yankee Congress shows that no effort of the sort will be listened to. Nothing will do short of a miracle, or whipping or annoying the yankees into a desire for peace. No sane honest man can doubt that President Davis's desire for peace—coupled of course with independence—is at least as strong as that of any human being in all the bounds of the Confederacy. Such a peace—and no sane man will take anything short of it—would make him eminently great—give him a name to shine in history, and would relieve him of the cares, almost too much for human endurance, of his position.

There has been no time during the war that the country more needed the united and hearty aid of all the people. Better give all their strength and all their energies to the common cause—the glorious cause of independence—than to have all wrested from them by a brutal and mercenary enemy. After three years of suffering, hardships and glorious triumphs, will any one now falter? God forbid!

☞ Can it be possible that the people of North Carolina, who have suffered much less than those of most of her sister States, will permit themselves to be deluded into the dangerous and faithless act of deserting the common cause in her severest time of trial? Surely, surely not.

Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi have been overrun by the enemy, but we do not hear a voice raised in any of them for calling Conventions. The enemy are now upon the borders of Georgia, and instead of spending time in bickerings and uttering treasonable sentiments, the people are arming to protect their homes from invasion and desolation. Virginia has been desolated and her sons and daughters driven from their homes by a barbarous enemy, and the only words spoken are those of defiance to the hated foe. Will the people of North Carolina allow themselves to be led away by a few desperate men? Some of her people have been misled by them, but they will pause ere they take this step, which will plunge their State into a vortex of ruin and sully her yet unstained name with an indelible mark of disgrace.

The communication of "A CITIZEN," in this morning's issue, has been called forth by an editorial article in the last number of the paper referred to, which seems to apprehend a repetition of the scenes of mob law and violence which disgraced our city but a few months ago. We hope the timely and temperate admonitions of our Correspondent will be heeded, and that we shall hear no more threats of lawless violence from any quarter. We are as much opposed to any thing that would lead to it, coming from our friends, were they to be guilty of it, as from any quarter.

Vice President Stephens is severely ill at his residence at Crawfordsville Ga. He has not been to Richmond since the opening of the session of Congress.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—A gentleman from below has furnished us with a handbill copy of the Yankee Provost Marshal's "Notice," at Washington, which we copy below. It will be seen what tyranny and oppression the citizens of that section are subjected to. And after reading, if there be any one who wishes to be restored to Lincoln's Government, we hope he will be given a "free pass" to Washington without delay. Here is the document;

NOTICE.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1864.

The attention of the Provost Marshal has been called to the fact, that many persons are resident within the lines at Washington and under the protection of the United States forces, who have not taken and subscribed to the Oath and Parole required by General Order No. 49, Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

The terms of this order require that NO PERSON can have any protection, favor, passport or priviledge, or have any money paid them, who does not take and subscribe to the Oath and Parole. Notice is therefore given TO ALL PERSONS of the years of discretion, MALE AND FEMALE, that one week's time from this date will be allowed for the purpose of taking the Oath and Parole.

T. J. HOSKINSON,
Capt. & Provost Marshal.

☞ The Charlotte Democrat, speaking of the meetings being held in this State proposing to call a State Convention, &c., says they will result in nogood to the Confederate cause, and will bring on trouble. A few good men may participate in these meetings through ignorance of their design, and therefore we wish, as far as we can, to put them on their guard. We say, distinctly, that we have good reason for believing that the calls for these meetings emanate from a clique at Raleigh, or the "strikers" of said clique, and not from the people themselves in the different neighborhoods and counties.

No counties in the State have done more for the Confederate cause, according to ability, than have Cabarrus and Gaston, and we do not believe "the people" of those counties desire to neutralize their noble acts now by holding meetings and engendering strife. Such movements are started by a few men who entertain a spite against our authorities.

DEATH OF COL. CLUKE.—A dispatch has just been received by Capt. Ellsworth, Gen. Morgan's Telegraphic Operator, containing information of the death of Col. R. S. Cluke, Acting Brigadier General in Gen. Morgan's command. This distinguished officer died in the Ohio Penitentiary, in a dungeon, in close confinement. The news came to Gen. Morgan by letter sent through a flag of truce by Col. D. Howard Smith, now on parole in the city of Columbus, Ohio. There is no doubt that his death was caused by the harsh treatment he received while in prison, as he was in perfect health at the time of Gen. Morgan's escape. Thus has perished, by Yankee brutality, one of the most gallant officers in the Confederate army.

AN ATTACK ON MOBILE.—Apprehension exists at Mobile that the city is threatened with an early attack by the enemy. In connection with the statements of late United States papers, that a "secret expedition left New Orleans on the 30th of December to operate at Mobile," and that an intrenched camp is to be established at Pascagoula, "to facilitate operations when the rainy season ends," the Mobile Tribune says information has been received that extensive operations are on foot at Ship Island. Heavy transports have passed along the Atlantic coast, Southward, for some destination not stated.

The Tribune appears to be so well satisfied of the intentions of the enemy, that it assumes it a duty to give warning, and urges the removal of non-combatants that the city may be left as much as possible to the fighting men.

The following extract is from a private letter to the Editor, enclosing $25 for subscriptions to the Confederate. The writer is not, and never was "a Destructive," as some call all those who oppose the disorganizing and ruinous schemes of certain party leaders—nor was he an "original secessionist." He is for his country and for the good of his State. He writes:

"Now avoid all wrangling with other Editors, and call no hard names; but prove all disloyal persons to be such, by a fair, dignified exposure of their real sentiments. Every person who is in favor of a Convention at this time, (except such as are deceived,) is an enemy to the Southern cause. You have the fountain-head of all disloyalty in your very midst. We look to you to undeceive those who are blinded by their leaders; but do it in a high-toned manner and don't condescend to personalities."

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.—A correspondent of the "Mississippian" writes:

One of the most lamentable and alarming signs of the times in our struggle for liberty, is the unparalleled desecration of the Sabbath day; that day which God has commanded to be kept holy. Men may affect to scorn such old fashioned Puritanism and avail themselves of every frivolous excuse for violating this sacred day, but we have more to fear from this and kindred evils that prevail in our land, than we have from bankruptcy, starvation, or all the boasted armies of the enemy.

It is stated that the Brigade of North Carolina troops under Gen. R. F. Hoke, has been ordered into this State to do duty. The factious "public meetings" held in this State last year by a few persons, we think made it necessary to keep a portion of Hoke's Brigade on duty in certain sections of North Carolina during the Summer and Fall, and we fear that certain movements on the part of malicious, spiteful men, will create the same necessity again. We do not speak by the authority of any one, but judge from indications visible to any one who will carefully examine the meaning of certain movements.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

With many, it is a rare circumstance to hear a thing as it is told, rarer still to remember it as heard, and rarest of all to tell it as remembered.

For the Confederate.

"Rumours--Arrests--Mob Law, &c."

Under this heading, there appears in the last Standard an editorial in which is found the following sentence:—"If there be persons in this City or in this State who have counselled the Government to arrest us, or who have connived at mob law against our office, we tell them that if such a thing should occur, their participation in it will be known, and it would be impossible for us, even if we could be personally present, to protect them from the indignation of our friends."

It is thus seen that some one is supposed by the Standard to have counselled the arrest of its Editor—that the person lives in this city—and in the event such an arrest is made, this person is threatened with the vengeance of the Standard's "indignant friends," which, however anxious to avert, it would not be able to prevent. Now, without pretending to know whether any such counsel has been given to the President or not, of one thing the Standard may be assured—if the counsel has been given by any enemy of the Standard out of personal spite or for selfish ends, it will not be heeded, and the *threat* is useless. On the contrary, if any citizen, actuated by a love of country, alarmed at the tendency of the Standard's course, and anxious to guard the State from the evils that course is likely to engender, has given to the President any counsel, that citizen will assume the responsibility of the act; he will not be intimidated by any apprehension of the Standard's "indignant friends," but will be prepared to defend himself against any violence—whether attempted singly or by a mob of these "indignant friends."

And the Standard may be further assured that if the Government shall fell constrained to exercise the power of arrest, it will be by virtue of authority conferred by law; and the Government will know how to protect its loyal citizens; and if any of them shall suffer at the hands of the lawless and unjustifiable *indignation*, the Government will *know* those who *participate* in the outrage, and will exact a stern and inexorable retaliation. Wo betide the Standard and the leaders of its friends, if under any such pretexts as it sets forth, one innocent citizen should be injured in his person or property.

But it is useless to discuss this matter.—When the people of Crete, in times past, had a mind to curse any one, they prayed the Gods to engage him in some evil habit. This *threatening* is an evil habit of the Standard—its enemies could not wish it worse ill than to continue to engage in it. It invokes the very misfortunes it seeks to avoid. No one wishes to molest the Standard, or do it injury. In the exercise of all legitimate liberty, it will have free scope. If it cannot be allured by love of country to encourage and support our cause, we will all try to endure its disapprobation, and even opposition, so long as it is confined in such rightful bounds as will not jeopardize the public safety.

But perhaps the evil the Standard apprehends is entirely imaginary. "*Fortis imaginatio generat casum*"—a strong imagination begets accidents. Cyppris, after returning from a bull-fight, dreamed all night that he had horns, and sure enough in the morning his forehead produced them. Let the Standard retrace its steps. Abandon all conventions, secessions, and taking things into one's own hands, and return to that right, wholesome and useful exercise of the pen which the Standard understands so well, and these evil dreams of arrests will depart. It may lie down at night and sleep soundly, with fancy undisturbed by unhealthy visions, and recover the esteem of good and true men of all parties throughout the State.

A CITIZEN.

Nearly every paper in North Carolina has spoken out in opposition to the movement now on foot to have a State Convention called.—The Milton Chronicle has the following excellent article on the subject:

CONVENTION.—The proposition of a State Convention, as sprung by the Standard, is a proposition that smells of base ingratitude if not of treason of the deepest dye We protest against it. What do we want with a Convention? The Standard says to make propositions of peace! but we warn the people in time, that the object is something more—it is to secede from the Southeon Confederacy and go back to the vile embraces of Lincolndom—this is the object, in veiled disguise. And we ask the People if they are prepared for it? If they are, they are prepared to cover themselves with shame and infamy. The blood of Carolina on a thousand battle fields cries out against it. And if we are MEN instead of milk livered traitors, we will oppose it to the death.

It is these lugubrious cries for peace, when there is no peace—these calls for a Convention, "to get peace"—these demonstrations of division, dissention and dissatisfaction with the Government, that prolong the war. They nerve the arms of the enemy—inspire him with hope of success, and invite him to hold on and fight the harder. This is all that we could accomplish by sending Commissioners to prostrate themselves at the unhallowed feet of Lincoln and with pallid lips and blanched cheeks beg him for peace! And this too in the face of the fact that he has time and again proclaimed to us his only terms of "peace"—terms as degrading as they are tyrannical and destructive of the property of the South and oppressive to freemen. If a man comes to your house to whip you and make you do his bidding, and while fighting you tells you that nothing but submitting to his behests and giving up a certain piece of property transmitted to you by your fathers, wouldn't you know on what terms you could get peace, without asking him to let you send a friend to him to plead for peace? Besides, would he not think that you were whipped and ready to give up? Would he not fight the harder and longer? Would he not insist on his terms of peace the stranger? Common sense says he would.

"My dear Sir, you have used my half of our case of Champagne." "Oh, yes; you are my friend, and I always take your part."

Hopeful and Encouraging.

Croakers and men who "despair of the Republic," should read the following hopeful and encouraging article from the Richmond Examiner—a paper which some of them have affected to believe agreed with them in the opinion that all was lost—that our cause was a hopeless one. Let them read from a journal which they have hitherto professed to believe in, and gather courage and strength, and resolve to stand by the cause and the country. Though the hour has been dark, now the daylight appeareth:

From the Richmond Examiner.

With the spring will come the last great struggle of LINCOLN to overthrow the Confederacy. His term of office draws to a close, and the gathering elements of opposition warn him that he, at least, may not have much time left in which to finish up the "big job" he so recklessly undertook. Should the approaching campaign give him no material advantage, and should the present Confederate line of defence be maintained in its integrity, he will bequeath to his successor a legacy of embarrassment and difficulty. Should another President resolve to persevere in the insane attempt at conquest, he will find that all the immense efforts that have been made in the last three years have not penetrated to the core of the difficulty, while they have materially diminished and crippled the offensive resources of the North.

So fearful an accumulation of debt in so short a time is unprecedented in the history of nations. Nor does it promise to diminish in vigour of growth in the future. The monstrous plant has struck its roots far and wide into a congenial soil, and expands with a rapidity which threatens soon to spread its black shadow over the entire land, chilling and dwarfing the growth of industry and damping the spirit of enterprise. Financial expedients have a limit beyond which they cannot go. Cunning artifice may, for a time, delude the people and throw a deceitful veil over interior rottenness, but there is an inevitable fate before it which silently approaches, and which, at last, like the Fiend in the Fable, will bear no further delay, and snatches his victim off to perdition. Without a substantial basis to rest upon, an immense system of national debt is sure to terminate in ruin. Every interest and every individual in the State is drawn into the whirlpool, and every pillar of the social edifice buried in the universal cataclysm. Precisely such is the condition of the people of the United States. The arts of banking and the monetary facilities of a commercial nation have, so far, smoothed their path and enabled them to make extraordinary exertions. But it is evident this course of expedients cannot continue indefinitely. Confidence in success has sustained their cause so far, and in the expectation of conquering the South they have found an imaginary basis for their national debt. With the postponement of this desired consummation their bolstered credit must sink. If they utterly fail, complete bankruptcy impend over them. Should they succeed, after so long a struggle, they will find that they have expended more than the fee simple of a prosperous country in order to reduce into a sterile unity a region devastated by war and deprived of all recuperative power.

The army with which the work of conquest is to be carried on is another terrible obstacle which has to be faced by Lincoln and his successor. This, too, is closely connected with the financial difficulty. In a country where a sweeping conscription has been shown to be impracticable, a large army, to be kept up by voluntarily enlistment, requires the most lavish system of bounties. The sums which the Yankees now pay to secure a veteran soldier are almost incredible. They approximate what in ordinary times would purchase an able-bodied slave in the South. No great foresight is required to see the inevitable termination of such reckless extravagance as this. Soldiers are evidently not abundant when such sums have to be paid for them, and the payment of such sums renders soldiers scarcer, because no one will enlist unless he receives a like enormous bribe. Thus the elements of military and financial weakness are intimately connected, and mutually stimulating to each other.

All these considerations lead to the conclusion that 1864 will be the last struggle of the war in its present dimensions. If protracted still, it will tend to contract, to wear out, to simmer down until gradual quiescence gives place to peace. The coming campaign looks like a sequel to that of 1862. Then the army of the North, for the first time fully equipped and organized, came on to crush the South, like an avalanche. Foiled in that, they have since unremittingly carried on a system of steady and well concerted aggression, by which they have gained considerable advantages, and paved the way for the final blow which is, they suppose, utterly to destroy the force of the rebellion. Defeated in that, there is nothing new to resort to. The defensive capacity and cohesion of the Confederacy, under proper management, will increase, while their power of aggression will diminish.

It is a gratifying feature that our people have acquired a better tone than the feeling of despondency recently infused into them by the reverses in the west. Croakers diminish in number, and the people, albeit not without anxiety, prepare with hope and trust for the coming shock. Better than all, the armies and the generals who are to decide the great cause are buoyant and confident, trusting in that prowess which has vindicated its superiority in every fair field, and unable to believe that the subjection of a people whose exhibitions of civic and military virtue have so signally proved that [illegible] in the Book of Fate.

DIABOLICAL AFFAIR.—It is positively asserted, (says the Bristol Gazette,) that the major who commanded the Yankees captured by Gen. Jones last week, in Lee county, was guilty of the most diabolical affair that has transpired in this part of the country since the war begun. He has been proven guilty of committing a rape upon one of the most virtuous ladies in Lee county. He was not sent "on to Richmond," but is now confined in irons at Abingdon. Our prayer is, that he may fall into the hands of Col. Witcher.

CROWDING.—It is stated that Gov. Vance has appointed Hon. Edwin G. Reade of Person county, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Geo. Davis in the Confederate Senate. Mr. Reade is now one of the Judges of the Superior Court, a member of the Internal Improvement Board, and a Confederate Senator. This, we should say, was "crowding" the honors upon one man. We do not object to the appointment of Mr. Reade as Senator, but we do not think any man while holding the office of Judge should be allowed to hold any other office at the same time; and the Constitution of the State sustains this opinion.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A man may have a thousand acquaintances and not a friend among them. If you have one true friend, then you may think yourself happy.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 26.

The enemy are moving some of their cavalry in the direction of Madison C. H. It is reported he crossed Robinson river, capturing our pickets: Not believed to be anything more than a raid. Arrangements have been made to meet them.

Battle's Alabama brigade re-enlisted to-day for the war.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

ORANGE C. H., Jan. 27.

The report of the advance of the enemy by way of Madison C. H., grew out of the fact that a foraging party of our men had been sent for neutral ground and was chased into our lines by a small squad of Yankees who crossed Robinson river and drove in our pickets. Our reserve pickets rallied and drove back the enemy. We lost no prisoners.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.

Twenty four shots have been fired at the city from half past five Monday to half past five this evening. No other news of importance. Fleet remained quiet to-day.

From Mississippi.

COMO, MISS., Jan. 26.

Col. Jeff. E. Forrest has captured Island No. 60 and all the negro managers—killing 15, and destroying the oxen and wagons. The mules and negroes have arrived here. Scouts report evacuation of Corinth and the blowing up of the fortifications. They fell back in the direction of Memphis. Fort Pillow is reported evacuated. Transports with troops have gone down the river—reported in Yazoo river.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.

In the House this morning an important bill to amend the several impressment acts, was submitted. It provides that impressments of private property, for the army, shall not be made except on express conditions that just compensation be made.

Heads of Executive Departments and commanders of Army Departments shall have power to order impressments when the property is required by the Government. Notice shall be served on owners, stating when wanted, the necessity for it and the price offered; and whether the impressments will be resorted to, serving which shall be conditioned precedent to any impressment.—Just compensation to be ascertained by local assessors, who shall assess the value at the time the notice was served. Appeals to the State Commissioner by either party. Dwelling furniture, apparel, necessary supplies, and servants of every family to be exempt, and farmers allowed to send produce to market, except in cases of extreme necessity. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

A bill was presented, to prevent theft, marauding, pillage and robbery by persons in the army—awarding the punishment by flogging or dearth, according to the nature of the offence.

A bill to continue in service during the war companies organized for local defence, under act of 13th of Oct. 1862.

A motion was made but not acted on, to reconsider the vote by which the Senate bill was passed fixing the first Monday in May for the meeting of the next Congress.

The Senate rejected the House bill to fix the rank and pay of Adjutants.

From East Tennessee.

RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 27.

The enemy evacuated Tazewell yesterday morning retreating to Cumberland Gap. Major Day occupied the place the same day, capturing some stores and property.

The troops are being rapidly clothed.

Governor Vance of North Carolina, has kindly offered to Gen. Longstreet enough clothing to supply his command. It is to be hoped that liberal contributions of socks and gloves will be sent forward by private individuals, as much suffering can be presented thereby.

GOING TO NASSAU.—Gen. Whiting is determined (says the Petersburg Register) that men running the blockade to Nassau will do so under "difficulties." As an instance of the precautions taken we give the following fact. It occurred last week:

The steamer Fanny was ready for sea, the cotton and tobacco were stored and steam up, when the provost guard came aboard. The officers, passengers and crew were all called up, and underwent a strict examination. They were detained on deck while a strict search was made below, and all possible places where a surreptitious passenger might conceal himself was closely investigated. All being found correct, away the Fanny steamed for the "open sea," but ere she reached the mouth of the river another party of soldiers boarded her for a parting look. This party was provided with a machine in the shape of a large syringe, filled with some chemical mixture known in that locality as the "sneezing compound." This stuff was vigorously pumped into every possible and impossible place where a "Nassau" runner could be concealed.

Any man subjected to its influence in close quarters must sneeze out or "bust his biler." It is described as a villanious compound of stink and tickle which no person can sustain and live. All parts had been fumigated except the coal bunks. On examination, they were found closely packed with bags of coal, too close apparently for the admission of a cat, much less a man. But the "sneezing compound" was thrown in freely. After a while a slight motion was noticed, then a suppressed sneeze, quickly followed by a vigorous "Cot dam." In a few minutes four anything but jolly Dutchmen, black as negroes, half smothered, and sneezing with a 2-horse power, came forth from their coal bunk berths. They were escorted to shore, and what farther occured we know not. At a late hour the Fanny also came back, not liking the appearance of the blockading fleet at the entrance of the harbor. We presume she has left before this, but where the jolly Dutchmen are, or whether they have done sneezing yet, this deponent saith not.

The man who talks of peace now without fighting for it, will never find it on this earth. If the war should accidentally close in forty-eight hours. Peace is beyond the Ohio, and we must demand it over bristling bayonets, on the borders of that river.

Needless Alarm.

No little noise has been made, through the press and otherwise, over some extreme propositions made in Congress. A prodigious deal of apprehension seems to be felt lest they should become laws and ruin the country; and all their anticipated evil has been laid at the door of the Administration. It was the Administration that wanted everybody forced into the army; the Administration that wanted a Military Dictator, &c. &c. We are not political friends of the Administration, have had no communication, direct or indirect, from any member of it, and are therefore in no way whatever bound to defend it except only as we may thereby assist in the successful prosecution of the great cause of independence, which we are satisfied the Administration has as much at heart as any men can have. But it does seem to us that it is both needless to be alarmed about the passage of extreme measures, and unjust to attribute to the Administration every wild scheme that may be offered in Congress. When Mr. Brown of Mississippi, for instance, presented a batch of these obnoxious propositions, it was forthwith proclaimed that he was the President's confidential friend and of course guided by him. Now according to our information, the relations of Mr. Brown and the President have not been, personally or politically, friendly! If he were the President's "mouth piece," as has been persistently asserted, he would hardly have voted, as he did only last week, to pass a bill over the head of the President's veto. Then as to the propositions themselves, one of the most odious, viz: that to place every body in the army and give the Secretary of War the arbitrary power to detail such as he might chose to remain at home, has already received its quietus by being sent back to the Military committee. As to the suspension of the habeas corpus, the first we ever heard of such a proposition was that some members of Congress were contemplating its introduction. So far as we were informed, the Administration had nothing to do with it. We have since seen it stated in the papers that the President is opposed to the suspension of the writ.

It is unfortunate that inconsiderate men in Congress broach such wild schemes, since, like Foote's speeches, they hurt our cause at home and abroad, giving the disaffected at home pretexts for clamoring against the powers that be, and encouraging our yankee enemies with the notion that the Confederacy is on its last legs. Let us place a little generous confidence in Congress, which, though much abused, and perhaps not fully up to the occasion—as who has been?—is unquestionably patriotic, and has in our opinion done as well as could be expected in the trying circumstances through which the country has passed.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—In public and in private, upon thoroughfares and at social circles, at all times, and in all places, when citizens are accustomed to speak their minds freely, any man who is willing or not actually deaf may hear Abraham Lincoln denounced as a low, cunning fanatic, an unscrupulous partizan, and a perjured magistrate.—*New York Times.*

"Hallo! I say, what did you say your medicine would cure?" "Oh, it will cure everything." "Well, I'll take a bottle; maybe it'll heal my boots; they need it bad enough."

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!!

I will pay *fifty* (50) cents for Beef and 25 for Hog Bladders. They must be well cleansed and kept blown up until perfectly dry, when they can be pressed together and sent to me by Express. When 25 or more are sent at a time, I will pay the freight.

R. B. SAUNDERS,
dec 12-d6w Chapel Hill, N. C

☞ Tarboro' Southerner, Petersburg Express and Wilmington Journal copy 1 month and send bill to this office.

New Advertisements.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1864.

The following circular from Bureau of Conscription is published for the information of all concerned.

By order COL. MALLETT,
Comd't Cons. for N. C.

E. J. HARDIN, *Adj't.*

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.

CIRCULAR
No. 4.

TO Commandants of Conscripts.—The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. current series, herein set forth for their information.

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25, 1864.

I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 current series is hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly as practicable in the enrolment of all persons made liable to military service. Previous to enrolment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer, provided—

1st. The Company selected was in service on the 16th of April 1862.

2nd. The Company selected is at the time of volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by regulations.

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be assigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companies in service from the State of which the volunteer or conscript is a resident, shall have the minimum number [illegible].

4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received in any company except on such certificate.

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time of enlistment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

IV. All officers in command of companies authorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith send to the Commandant of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, there will not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War.
(SIGNED) S. COOPER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with *any show of merit* will not be molested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable.

By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON,
Supt.
(SIGNED) C. B. DUFFIELD,
3-1m. A. A. G.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Ashville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian, Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.